



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/578
22 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 18 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the attached letter, dated 17 July 1996, addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the continued military activities by the Turkish armed forces in the territory and airspace of the Republic of Iraq, on the pretext of pursuing elements of the Kurdish Workers' Party.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 17 July 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to my letter to you of 28 May 1996, issued as document S/1996/401, and wish to inform you that the Turkish armed forces are continuing their military operations in the territory and airspace of the Republic of Iraq on the pretext of pursuing elements of the Kurdish Workers' Party. These acts of aggression by Turkey not only constitute an infringement of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq but are also a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all the rules and principles which govern relations between States, particularly neighbouring States.

These Turkish aggressions against Iraqi territory have continued since my above-mentioned letter to you, as follows:

1. On 31 May 1996, Turkish helicopters bombarded border villages in northern Iraq, causing serious material damage.
2. On 2 June 1996, the Turkish army deployed its forces in the area of Atrush in two strategic positions in Markun and Azly.
3. On 4 June 1996, Turkish aircraft bombarded the area of Katiya in the Shildazy sector, causing human casualties and material damage.
4. On 15 June 1996, Turkish army forces erected mobile bridges on the Bikufah, Dayraluk and Kaly Balanda rivers.
5. On 25 June 1996, at 7 p.m., Turkish military helicopters violated Iraqi airspace and bombarded the village of Layrah in the area of Shirwan Mazin in Mirga Sur district, wounding two people and damaging the houses of a number of citizens; at the same time, the Turkish artillery also bombarded other villages in the area, causing material damage.
6. On 27 June 1996, Turkish troops estimated at two brigades of special forces, reinforced by groups of village guards and by special detachments, and supported by Cobra helicopters, crossed Iraq's international frontier from an area south of Shamandli district in Turkey, passing through the areas of Sabandra, Buntih, Satih and Miruz, on the pretext of pursuing elements of the Kurdish Workers' Party of Turkey.
7. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees stated in its urgent note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (No. 546 of 3 July 1996) that on 2 July 1996, at about 6 a.m., four Turkish warplanes dropped six illumination flares, four of which fell on the Atrush camp for Turkish refugees, who number 14,000 (56 per cent of them children), causing great alarm among them; the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner in Baghdad, which runs the camp, reported the incident to UNHCR headquarters in Geneva.

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As I stated in my previous letter to you, the Government of Turkey bears full international responsibility for these hostile acts inside Iraqi territory and for all their consequences, irrespective of the excuses claimed.

While the Government of Iraq maintains its legitimate right under international law to claim compensation for the damage caused by these Turkish violations and infringements of its territory and airspace, it renews its appeal to the Government of the Republic of Turkey, through you, to review its policy with respect to the situation in northern Iraq and to establish cooperation between our two neighbouring countries based on considerations of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect for the sovereignty which Iraq cherishes. This would provide a means of resolving this grave situation in the interests of both countries and in accordance with their wish to establish security and stability in the region, thus giving effect to their peoples' longing for prosperity and progress.

The abnormal situation created by the United States of America in northern Iraq and its deployment of the United States and British forces in Turkish territory in Operation Poised Hammer prevents our two neighbouring countries from reaching a settlement of the issues which trouble their good-neighbourly relations and which also threaten international peace and security in the region and in the world as a whole.

While reiterating my country's appeal to our Turkish neighbour, through you, to respect the sovereignty of Iraq and the inviolability of its territory, I hope that the Security Council will assume the responsibility conferred on it by the Charter of the United Nations to maintain international peace and security and to prevent the continuance of the threat and aggression to which my country is constantly being exposed.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Iraq



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/578*
30 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 18 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

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I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reissued for technical reasons.



Annex

Identical letters dated 17 July 1996 from the Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General
and to the President of the Security Council

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I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Iraq



General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/1010
S/1996/579
22 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 16 July 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 12 July 1996,
addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could
be circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly,
under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Tuluy TANÇ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



ANNEX

Letter dated 12 July 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 21 June 1996 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations regarding "violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic" (A/50/981-S/1996/457).

I would like to recall that previous similar allegations as to "airspace violations" were rejected in toto in my successive communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 23 May 1996 (A/50/963-S/1996/384, annex). Since the present Greek Cypriot charges are fundamentally the same as those before, they do not merit a detailed reply. I wish to reiterate briefly, however, that flights and military exercises within, respectively, the airspace and territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the TRNC. The usurper Greek Cypriot regime in the south has no jurisdiction or right of say over this matter, under the false pretence that it has sovereignty over the whole island. This is clearly yet another indication of the continuing desire on the part of the Greek Cypriots to extend their sovereignty over the whole island and ultimately take over Cyprus.

Another aim of the Greek Cypriot administration in making these allegations is, as I have repeatedly pointed out before, to provide a smokescreen for its intensive militarization campaign in south Cyprus and its accompanying policy of escalation. As part of the implementation of the so-called "joint defence doctrine" with Greece, the Greek Cypriot side has recently stepped up this strategy of military escalation, thereby raising tensions in the island. As recently as the previous month, provocative military exercises code-named "Toxotis" (Bow) were held by the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece, in which A-7 and F-16 warplanes and frigates from the Greek air and naval forces took part in and around south Cyprus. The provocations of the joint Greek-Greek Cypriot front continued last month as two warplanes of the Greek Air Force undertook flights over northern Cyprus at 1525 hours local time on 17 June 1996, violating the airspace of the TRNC by flying north of Akincilar village on the Esendağ-Gaziler-Arpalik route. Protests were made concerning these violations to the relevant authorities of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) at the local level.

These provocations, coupled with the Greek Cypriot side's persistent refusal to sit at the negotiating table, are unmistakable signs that the Greek Cypriot leadership is not interested in a negotiated settlement, but is preparing for new adventures, reminiscent of those it undertook jointly with Greece between 1963 and 1974, bringing about the present division in the island. It is ironic, to say the least, that the Greek Cypriot side should complain about "territorial integrity of the Republic" when they are the ones who not only caused the division of the country, but are also perpetuating it by their refusal to sit at the table to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

/...

I trust that the international community, which desires a peaceful solution to this question, will warn the Greek Cypriot side about the inherent dangers of such an approach and impress upon them the need to resolve our problems by peaceful means.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/580
22 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 JULY 1996 FROM THE
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTH AFRICA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 15 May 1996, has the honour to report that, in compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996, the Government of South Africa has decided to implement the following measures:

1. The Embassy of the Sudan in Pretoria has been informed that no further expansion or filling of vacancies will be allowed until such time as the Security Council decides to recall the existing sanctions against the country;

2. The Ambassador of the Sudan was informed to advise the Department of Foreign Affairs of the movements of the Sudanese diplomatic staff within the boundaries of South Africa;

3. Steps have been taken and implemented to restrict the entry or transit through South Africa of members and officials of the Government of the Sudan as well as members of its armed forces.





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/581
22 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States, British and French aircraft continued over the period 1-15 July 1996 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation. The details are as follows:

1. In the northern region 107 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Aqrah, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.
2. In the southern region 601 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Hamzah, Basrah, Salman, Amarah, Lasaf, Shatrah, Qal'at Salih, Shu'aybah, Umm Qasr, Shinafiyah and Jabal Sanam.
3. On 9 occasions United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated the Republic of Iraq's airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.

You are requested to intervene with the countries in question with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-18511 (E) 240796 240796 250796





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/582
23 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 22 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, at 1900 hours on 12 July 1996, when the Iraqi tug Taj al-Ma'arik, operating in the ports of Iraq, was anchored south of the Iraqi port of Bakr, a frigate in the north of the Arabian Gulf communicated with the Iraqi tug requesting it not to move. At the same time, a helicopter flew over the tug. At 0615 hours on 13 July 1996, a rubber boat with 10 armed persons of Australian nationality on board approached the Iraqi tug; eight of them boarded the tug and questioned the master of the vessel concerning the nature of its activities, its tonnage, the number of its crew members and its area of operations, and then searched the entire vessel, including the engine room. Although they had alleged that the tug was carrying weapons, they found nothing on board. At 0715 hours on the same day, the persons from the boat left the tug.

At the same time, the Australian frigate 5-Melbourne sent another rubber boat, carrying six armed persons of Australian nationality, to the Iraqi fishing vessel Zubeida, which was anchored close to the tug Taj al-Ma'arik. They searched the fishing vessel and left it, having found nothing on board.

I should be grateful if you would call on the Australian Government not to repeat these hostile, provocative and unjustified acts directed against Iraqi civilian vessels. Such acts are serious infringements of the Charter of the United Nations and of the provisions of international law and create tension and instability in this part of the region, instead of establishing a state of security.

I also affirm the legally established right of the Republic of Iraq to compensation for the damage inflicted on it by such acts, in accordance with the principles of State responsibility.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/583
22 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Iraqi vessel Karim (No. 198/Basrah) was intercepted by a Kuwaiti naval patrol while it was fishing inside Iraqi territorial waters in Khawr Abd Allah on 6 July 1996. It was searched and, when nothing was found on board, the boat and its crew were detained overnight. They were released after the members of the crew were interrogated and questioned about the ships in Khawr Abd Allah and about their reasons for flying the Iraqi flag.

I request your intervention with Kuwait with a view to halting and preventing any repetition of its provocative actions against Iraqi fishing vessels inside Iraqi territorial waters, actions that are in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of public international law.

I also affirm the legally established right of the Republic of Iraq to compensation for the damage this action has caused to its citizens and their property, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/584
22 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of the Iranian side's continued violations of the cease-fire resolution and the Tehran agreement concerning the area of separation, signed by both countries, between 24 March and 8 July 1996, as reported in the annex hereto.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

1. 24 March 1996

At 0830 hours, the Iranian side occupied two new outposts on the east bank of the drainage canal in the area opposite Haql Majnoon (South) at coordinates 565330 and 565349. The occupation force comprised some five to seven persons with one medium machine-gun, each of them armed with a light rifle, and erected a rampart around the outposts and closed off all the approaches to them.

2. 26 March 1996

The Iranian side established a military outpost comprising six persons armed with type GC light weapons. They put two caravans in position, at coordinates 594179, one of them orange coloured and the other grey, and put up a tent.

3. 18 April 1996

At 1320 hours, a grey Iranian boat with a 200-horsepower Yamaha engine approached our territorial waters in the Sayhan area at coordinates 310576. On board were four people in civilian clothes. They had a video camera with them and twice took pictures of the area.

4. 18 April 1996

At 1700 hours, about 200 members of Iranian families, women, men and children, were seen on the Iranian rampart opposite Shahiniyah at coordinates 3066. With them there was a man wearing a turban who spoke to them for half an hour, after which they withdrew from the area.

5. 18 April 1996

At 1730 hours, a black Iranian boat with a 48-horsepower engine approached carrying three people in civilian clothes. They had a video camera with them and took pictures of the Sayhan area on one occasion.

6. 27 April 1996

At 1600 hours, an Iranian helicopter was seen in the area opposite Haql Majnoon (North) at coordinates 564490. It came from the Iranian hinterland flying at an altitude of 200 metres and approached to a distance of 400 metres from the international boundary. At 1610 hours it returned to the Iranian hinterland.

7. 20 May 1996

At 0400 hours, a small Iranian boat carrying two soldiers infiltrated our territorial waters in the Fao area and tried to enter a restricted zone at coordinates 591872. When one of our patrols overtook it, the Iranian boat

opened fire on it. Fire was returned, and the Iranian boat made off in the direction of the Iranian shore.

8. 5 June 1996

At 1800 hours, two military helicopters were seen flying back and forth at low altitude at a distance of 2 kilometres from the border rampart opposite our units at coordinates 723322 (Asyud area). At 1830 hours they returned to the Iranian hinterland.

9. 16 June 1996

At 1600 hours, a yellow Iranian fibreglass boat with a 200-horsepower Yamaha engine with four civilians on board armed with Kalashnikov rifles kidnapped four fishermen, Faris Abd al-Hafiz, Abd al-Husayn Abd al-Hafiz, Latif Abd al-Jalil and Righab Yusuf, while they were fishing in our territorial waters in the Shatt al-Arab, close to the Ma'amil area at coordinates 5427, and took them to the Iranian shore.

10. 28 June 1996

At 1720 hours, the Iranian side fired an 81-mm mortar smoke bomb in the area opposite Aridat Sanubah. It fell behind our units at coordinates 4949.

11. 8 July 1996

At 2230 hours, an Iranian patrol boat with three civilians armed with Kalashnikov rifles on board seized an Iraqi fishing boat in our territorial waters in the area of Mutatawwi'ah at coordinates 293660 and took it to the Iranian side together with its crew, Karim Abd al-Imam, Hamid Shahab and Hasan Ali. They were all residents of Basra Governorate (Abu al-Khasib). A number of Iraqi fishermen tried to approach the scene of the incident but they were forced to withdraw when the Iranians fired on them.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/585
22 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that between 1945 and 2000 hours on 5 July 1996 an Iraqi fishing vessel, the Basrah Fishery and Fish Marketing Company's Shatt al-Arab, was subjected to a search by persons from a United States frigate on station near the Iraqi port of Mina' al-Bakr. At the time, the vessel was lying at anchor between Mina' al-Bakr and Mina' Khawr al-Amiq while undergoing repairs.

I request your intervention with the Government of the United States of America with a view to halting and preventing any repetition of these hostile actions against Iraqi civilian vessels, actions that are in open defiance of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law and that jeopardize the interests of a State that is a Member of the United Nations.

I also affirm the legally established right of the Republic of Iraq to compensation for the damage such actions and provocative and unwarranted threats have caused it.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/586
23 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 20 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 18 July 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the violations committed by the U-2 aircraft.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 18 July 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

We refer to our letter of 21 May 1996 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/367) concerning the violation of Iraq's airspace by the United States U-2 spy plane on the pretext of conducting aerial surveys for the Special Commission.

I should like to inform you that this aircraft, which takes off from Saudi territory, has continued its invasions and penetrations of Iraq's airspace in violation of the country's sovereignty and security. As of the end of June 1996 it had made 306 overflights, for a total flight time of 1,373 hours and 29 minutes, since it began such operations in August 1991.

The facts that have come to light since the aircraft was first brought into use, which are set forth in our aforementioned letter, and the ill repute the aircraft has acquired from its past espionage activities in various parts of the world, make it incumbent upon the United Nations to re-examine the question of the continued coercive use of the aircraft by the United States of America to violate Iraq's airspace in a manner totally incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as they relate to respect for the sovereignty of all Member States.

We condemn these unjustified violations of our airspace and take this opportunity to reaffirm the request we have consistently made in the 110 letters on this matter that we have addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that Iraqi aircraft be used instead of foreign aircraft in the work of the Special Commission in order to exclude any possibility of such aircraft being used for purposes prejudicial to Iraq's sovereignty and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the
Republic of Iraq



General Assembly
Security Council

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A/51/227
S/1996/587
24 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC AND RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 33 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 22 July 1996 from the Permanent Representatives
of Egypt and the Russian Federation to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a joint Russian-Egyptian statement on the Middle East adopted during the visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mr. Amre Moussa, to Moscow on 16 July 1996 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 33 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. V. LAVROV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(Signed) Nabil ELARABY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of the Arab Republic of Egypt
to the United Nations

* A/51/150.



ANNEX

Joint Russian-Egyptian Statement on the Middle East,
adopted in Moscow on 16 July 1996

The Russian Federation, as a co-sponsor of the Middle East peace process, and Egypt, as its initiator, as one of the main regional participants and as Chairman of the Arab Summit in Cairo, call upon all parties in the talks, particularly Israel, to intensify their efforts to overcome the obstacles to progress towards reaching an Arab-Israeli settlement.

The Russian Federation and Egypt reaffirm their commitment to achieving a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East on the basis of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978) and the principle of "land for peace". They express their confidence that the Madrid Conference and the subsequent development of the peace process have created a solid and reliable basis for progress towards a Middle East settlement; this basis should not be subject to revision. In this connection, they welcome the relevant positions adopted at the Arab Summit in Cairo and the summit of the "group of eight" in Lyon.

The Russian Federation and Egypt call for the full implementation of the Arab-Israeli agreements that were reached earlier and for progress towards a definitive peace settlement on the Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese tracks. All parties should, on the basis of the aforementioned principles, take a constructive approach in the interest of resuming the talks on all of these tracks and ensuring that the talks produce results.

The Russian Federation and Egypt declare their full support for the continuation of the Middle East peace process with a view to achieving a comprehensive and just Arab-Israeli settlement and peace.



Security Council

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S/1996/588
23 July 1996
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LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter from
Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, Leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex
circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed A. AZWAI
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 22 July 1996 from the Leader of the Great Revolution
of 1 September of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya addressed to the
President of the Security Council

I hereby inform you that I can travel from Libya to other countries, particularly distant countries, only by air. This is despite the fact that I am avoiding air travel as long as my people remains under an unjust and hostile siege. An aerial embargo has been maintained against it for a number of years, which has been unprecedented in the history of the world.

Given that I identify myself with the people of my country, I have not flown in an aircraft since the unjust embargo was imposed, either within Libya or overseas, other than on the occasion I participated in the Arab Summit Conference in Cairo in late June this year. For your information, however, if I consider for my own part that some matter requires that I should travel by air to any country in the world, then I shall borrow an aircraft from Libyan Arab Airways for that purpose. As you must realize, it is not possible for me to discontinue my country's participation in the international community or to suspend the performance of my duties towards my country, my Arab Nation, my African continent and my Islamic community or in connection with the membership of my country in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations.

In the meantime, many heads of State visit the Jamahiriya and suffer the hardships of overland travel from the eastern and western points of entry to the Jamahiriya or of travel by sea from Malta. I affirm the right of these heads of State also to come to the Jamahiriya directly by air using their own aircraft.

I used to rely on the world conscience, but it turns out to be a world without conscience. And I used to rely on the justice of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, but they turn out to be inoperative and to have been annulled by a new status quo of extreme ugliness and injustice that is being forcibly imposed by naval fleets, by intercontinental missiles, by economic sanctions that place a stranglehold on peoples and by threats to deprive children of milk, bread and medication.

My country has advanced all possible compromise solutions with a view to resolving the "Lockerbie" problem, and it will never give up on the "Locker-A" massacre committed against its children in 1986.

The world as a whole is no longer able to bear this injustice. Indeed, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the members of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, which are the overwhelming majority of the members of the United Nations, are threatening to abandon their compliance with the unjust Security Council resolutions against Libya, resolutions that have no parallel in history, having become convinced of the justice of Libya's cause and the soundness of its position and having been affected by the grievous suffering of the Libyan people and by the damage caused to all of these peoples in a number of fields.

(Signed) Muammar QADDAFI



General Assembly
Security Council

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S/1996/590
23 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 22 July 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to draw your attention to the visit of Turkish Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan to the Turkish occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus, on 20 July 1996.

The reason for Mr. Erbakan's visit, along with other ministers of the Turkish Government, was to attend the "celebrations" of the twenty-second anniversary of the Turkish invasion in Cyprus, organized by the occupation regime. Present at the "celebrations" were also a representative of the President of Turkey, the Vice-President of the Turkish National Assembly, the leader of the Democratic Left Party (DSP), Mr. Bulent Ecevit, and representatives of the military leadership.

The Turkish Prime Minister stated upon his arrival in Cyprus - his first visit abroad since he came to power - that "the world should realize that there are two States in Cyprus". In this regard, it should be recalled that Mr. Erbakan supported the occupation of the whole island in 1974. At that time he was deputy Prime Minister of the Turkish Government, under Prime Minister Ecevit. It was that Government which staged the invasion and, since then, the occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus.

The visit of the new Prime Minister of Turkey to the occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus is a clear manifestation of the Turkish intransigence with regard to the question of Cyprus and is in complete disregard of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on Cyprus. In protesting against this condemnable behaviour of the Turkish Government, it should be recalled that such actions are contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 541 (1983), which considers the establishment of the regime in the



occupied part of Cyprus as legally invalid. Furthermore, the Security Council in resolution 550 (1984) "reiterates the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the 'Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus' set up by secessionist acts and calls upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity".

The demonstration of such a provocative attitude by Turkey is yet another example of the lack of political will for a solution of the Cyprus problem on the Turkish side and revealing of its real objectives, aiming at consolidating the de facto division of the island. At the same time, it places serious impediments in the way of the efforts to achieve progress in the search for a solution of the Cyprus problem, at a time of increased interest on the part of the international community.

I wish to stress in the strongest possible terms my Government's protest for this provocative visit of the Turkish leadership to the occupied part of Cyprus to participate in the "celebrations" of the twenty-second anniversary of the tragic events of 1974.

After these 22 years of occupation and mass violations of the human rights of the people of Cyprus, one third of the island's population is still prevented by the Turkish occupation forces from returning to their homes, facing at the same time the continuous provocations of the Turkish side.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kornelios S. KORNELIOU
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Republic of Cyprus
to the United Nations



Security Council

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S/1996/591
23 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 1049 (1996), in which the Council requested me to keep it informed on the situation in Burundi. I regret that I have to convey some further alarming information on the situation in that country.

Since the oral briefings on Burundi provided last week to the Security Council both by myself and by my Representative to the Council, yet another massacre of civilians has occurred, this time at Bugendana in central Gitega province, in which more than 300 women, children and elderly men were slaughtered.

While the Burundi authorities claim that the dead were Tutsis killed by Hutu rebels of the armed wing of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy (CNDD), the CNDD has denied any role in the massacre, claiming that the victims were actually Hutus killed by soldiers of the Burundian army. To date, the United Nations has received no independent information concerning the perpetrators of this appalling crime.

Through my Spokesman, I have condemned in the strongest possible terms these wanton killings and those who carried them out. I have called on the parties to the conflict in Burundi to cease immediately their acts of violence and to cooperate fully with all those who are seeking to bring an end to the vicious cycle of atrocity and counter-atrocity. I have also urged all parties to show restraint and expressed the hope that a proper investigation of the massacre would be carried out by the Burundi authorities.

In response to these killings, Prime Minister Nduwayo has announced a week of national mourning for the latest victims of the ethnic war that continues to devastate Burundi. Life in Bujumbura ground to a halt after the former President, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, currently president of the Parti Pour le Redressement National (PARENA), called for a two-day general strike in protest against both the killings and the Arusha "security assistance" plan. Mr. Bagaza has also reportedly called for the overthrow of the Government, which he accused of high treason, and for the formation of a patriotic front to defend Burundi's sovereignty.



It appears that the latter reaction reflects a common sentiment among the Burundi security forces as well as the CNDD. Both these conflicting groups have rejected the idea of an international peace-keeping force in Burundi and have vowed to fight it with all means at their disposal. As a result, the International Technical Committee, which was established by the Arusha Summit on 25 June 1996 and charged with working out the logistics of the regional peace plan, has been refused permission to visit Burundi. The Burundi National Security Council itself was unable last week to take a decision on the deployment and mandate of possible troop contingents, or on alternative options to the peace plan.

Rumours of an impending coup d'état are widespread, while demonstrations in Bujumbura have become increasingly militant. Tutsi youth groups have openly demanded admission to the ranks of the army in order to fight Hutu rebels.

Another matter of serious concern is the ongoing security operations to close down the Kibezi and Ruvumu camps for Rwandan refugees. Reports have been received indicating that more than 3,000 refugees have been expelled to Rwanda; 4,000 are said to have fled into the hills; and more than 12,000 are under guard at a local football stadium awaiting expulsion. In addition, many other refugees have been reported missing after attacks on the camps in which members of the local Tutsi population were involved. Kibezi camp is said to have been ransacked and its huts destroyed.

I am sure you will agree, Mr. President, that these reports only underline, once again, the pressing need for the international community to take concrete and immediate action to halt the cycle of violence and to prevent another catastrophe in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. It is for this reason that we need to press forward with the ongoing contingency planning for a multinational force.

I should be grateful if you could bring the information contained in this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Security Council

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S/1996/592
24 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

NOTE VERBALE DATED 18 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT
MISSION OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to Security Council resolution 1054 (1996) of 26 April 1996, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is placing restrictions on the granting to Sudanese citizens of visas for entry into Jordanian territory and that the number of staff at the Sudanese Embassy in Amman is being reduced to three in addition to the Ambassador, a small number that is only just sufficient to cover the work of the Embassy.





Security Council

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S/1996/593
24 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 16 July 1996 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (S/1996/558), and transmit herewith the text of the translation of an official note dated 20 July 1996 from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan communicated through the Afghanistan Embassy at Dushanbe to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan regarding the same matter.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ravan FARHADI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Official note from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs
of Afghanistan to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs
of Tajikistan

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan presents its compliments to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan and, referring to their official note dated 16 July 1996, has the honour to state the following:

The official note caused deep concern to the State, the Government and the people of Afghanistan.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan has expressed many times through official notes, declarations and in the course of official contacts its sincere desire to broaden its ties of friendship based on religious, linguistic, historical, cultural and good-neighbourly relations between our two brotherly countries.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan considers the current events in Tajikistan as being among the internal problems of that country and recognizes that it is the Afghan Government's duty to deploy efforts based on Islamic fraternity and the principle of goodwill for the peaceful solution of those problems.

The Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan reiterates the fact that Afghanistan strictly refrains from intervening in the internal affairs of any country, especially of its neighbours, including Tajikistan.

The presence of a number of refugees from Tajikistan in our country is provisional. Our relationships with them have a humanitarian character.

The Afghanistan Government would like the internal disputes of Tajikistan to be solved through negotiations and the Tajik refugees to return with safety and honour to their beautiful country.

Assessing realistically the prevailing situation and following the policy of peace, the Islamic State of Afghanistan knows that the continuation of any tension or military aggressive actions near the Afghan-Tajik borders would be against Afghanistan's national interests and against the interests of the countries of the region.

There is no reality behind the allegations about the existence of an association or any kind of cooperation between the units of the Ministry of Defence of Afghanistan and the Tajikistan opposition. All accusations and allegations of the kind are baseless. The Afghan Government firmly denies such claims and accusations.

We think the untrue information provided to the Tajikistan side is influenced by quarters that are keen to torpedo our good relations with the fraternal Republic of Tajikistan.

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The Islamic State of Afghanistan fully shares all the wishes and the good hopes of the Republic of Tajikistan for the success of the current negotiation between the Tajikistan Government and the opposition in the Ashgabat meeting. Afghanistan hopes that through realism and a pragmatic approach major and effective steps will be taken for the basic and key solution of the conflicts in Tajikistan.

The Government of Afghanistan undertakes not to permit the enemies of the mutual friendship of the peoples of Afghanistan and Tajikistan to gain further possibilities and means to create and maintain tension between the two neighbouring countries.

The Afghan Government therefore expresses its full readiness to invite a delegation of the Government of Tajikistan to the area involved in order to proceed to a fact-finding mission.

The Afghan Government expects the fraternal Tajikistan Republic to revise its position, in the high interests of the people of both sides, regarding the closure of mutual trade roads and centres near and through the common borders.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan reiterates its attachment to all the commitments concluded since the victory of the Afghan Islamic revolution. The Government of Afghanistan expects a similar reciprocal attitude from the fraternal Republic of Tajikistan.

We fully believe that through mutual good will, realism and observance of international commitments, the tendencies aiming at the maintenance of tension in the region will be defeated and a sound political decision in favour of peace and stability and our good multi-purpose relations with the fraternal Republic of Tajikistan will prevail, and no place will be left for the exchange of such notes where wisdom and common sense stand firm.



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S/1996/594
25 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 JULY 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey the attached communication dated 25 July 1996 (see annex), which I have received from the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

I would appreciate your bringing the enclosed letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

Annex

Letter dated 25 July 1996 from the Secretary-General
of the Organization of African Unity addressed to
the Secretary-General

I wish to inform you that, at my request, an urgent meeting of the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution was convened today, at the ambassadorial level, to consider the grave situation prevailing in Burundi.

Please find herewith the text of the communiqué issued following the meeting of the Central Organ (see appendix). I would appreciate if you could transmit the same to the President of the Security Council.

In the course of its deliberations, the Central Organ stressed the need for close consultation between the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the countries of the region with a view to coordinating the efforts aimed at preventing a catastrophe in Burundi and at promoting a negotiated solution to the crisis.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and the attached communiqué of the Central Organ as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM

AppendixStatement on the grave situation in Burundi issued on
25 July 1996 by the Central Organ of the Organization
of African Unity

At the request of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), an urgent meeting of the Central Organ of the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, at the ambassadorial level, was convened today to consider the situation prevailing in Burundi.

The Central Organ expressed its deep concern at the deteriorating situation in Burundi, which has now become extremely dangerous and highly explosive. The Central Organ warned, in no uncertain terms, against any attempt to overthrow the legitimate Government of President Sylvestre Ntibantuganya. Any attempt to take over power through illegal means will not be accepted by Africa and will be strongly condemned and opposed by OAU.

The Central Organ called upon Member States and the international community at large to prepare themselves to isolate completely any such regime that could take over leadership in Burundi through the use of force or on any other pretext. In such an event, Member States and the international community should also be prepared to impose sanctions against the regime.

The Central Organ underscored the importance and urgency for all the political actors inside and outside Burundi to enter into meaningful negotiations under the auspices of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere with a view to finding a just and lasting solution to the crisis in their country. In this regard, it stressed the importance of a speedy implementation of the decisions of the Arusha Regional Summit, in particular the provision of security assistance to Burundi, which certainly is needed now more than ever before. In this respect, the Central Organ appealed to the leaders of the region to act in solidarity, cohesion and concert in order to meet this grave challenge.

At the same time, it is very clear that, in the event that there continues to be an obstruction to the provision of security assistance as decided upon by the Arusha Summit in accordance with the request of the Government of Burundi, then the only other option is that of a multinational force for humanitarian intervention as recommended by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The Central Organ undertook to follow very closely developments in that country and decided to remain actively seized of the situation.



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Security Council

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24 July 1996

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Item 21 (b) of the provisional agenda*
STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATION OF
HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF
ASSISTANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS,
INCLUDING SPECIAL ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE: SPECIAL ECONOMIC
ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES
OR REGIONS

Letter dated 23 July 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and with reference to General Assembly resolution 50/58 E of 12 December 1995, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an aide-mémoire on the position of Ukraine on the problems of implementation of economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council (see annex).

I would be grateful if you have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 21 (b) of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yury BOHAYEVSKY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of Ukraine
to the United Nations

* A/51/150.

ANNEX

Aide-mémoire on the position of Ukraine on the problems
of implementation of economic sanctions imposed by the
Security Council

Over the last few years, the large-scale enforcement of mandatory economic measures as one of the instruments to influence the behaviour of a party that violates international peace and security has given a new dimension to the problem of the implementation of sanctions. The sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (FRY) may serve as a vivid example.

Considering the Security Council sanctions an inalienable and integral part of the international efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, Ukraine has complied with all United Nations resolutions concerning the obligatory trade and economic embargo against the FRY and has taken appropriate measures on a national level to ensure their observance.

In addition, in order to ensure the enforcement of the sanctions regime, in October 1993 the Government of Ukraine and the Sanctions Assistance Mission Communication Centre signed a memorandum of understanding on the Sanctions Assistance Mission. According to that memorandum, the Sanctions Assistance Mission, which was located in Ismail together with the national control bodies, has been ensuring that shipping on the Danube is in accordance with the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions.

Moreover, to ensure strict compliance with the relevant Security Council resolutions by national enterprises and all legal entities, an adequate information campaign was conducted. All Ministries and state committees were duly notified on the nature of the resolutions imposing sanctions against the FRY. The experience of Ukraine proved that an effective information campaign, especially at an early stage, would make a valuable contribution to the success of sanctions implementation at both the national and international levels.

Unfortunately, Ukraine was unable to solve one of the main problems that emerged as the result of the implementation of sanctions, which took on an entire new resonance and acquired a new dimension. This is the problem of the negative consequences of sanctions on our socio-economic life.

Ukraine has paid a high price for strict and consistent implementation of sanctions, further aggravating the economic situation of a country that, at the same time, carries the heavy burden of mitigating the tragic consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe. The impact was tangible on the mining, metallurgical, machine-building and electrotechnical industries, which traditionally had close economic relations with this region. Besides this, the biggest shipping company of Ukraine, UDASCO, has also suffered great losses. UDASCO has more than 1,000 vessels and about 25,000 workers, who depend completely on transshipments via the Danube.

In general, according to its specialists, during the period of implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, Ukraine has suffered around US\$ 4.5 billion in direct losses.

For this reason, for the effective implementation of Security Council sanctions, we must pay particular attention to defining ways and means of minimization of and compensation for the losses of the neighbouring countries and major economic partners of the target country. If this is not done, the inability of the world community to provide a swift and effective answer to the problems arising from the application of sanctions threatens to undermine trust in the very institution of sanctions. It has already called into question the very principle of collective activity in the implementation of enforcement measures by the United Nations.

The Security Council imposes sanctions on behalf of the whole international community. Therefore, all the Members of the United Nations should bear responsibility for their implementation and their consequences. Neighbours or major economic partners should not be overburdened by actions undertaken in the name of the entire Organization.

In this regard, it is necessary that preliminary consultations between the Security Council and countries likely to be affected by the implementation of sanctions take place before sanctions are imposed in order to minimize possible damage that they could cause. These preliminary consultations should address such issues as the content of sanctions, the timing of their imposition and a system to monitor their effects. Moreover, the relevant Security Council resolutions that impose the enforcement measures should also provide for the necessary arrangements to avoid negative effects on countries that observe the sanctions (third countries).

Periodic reviews should therefore continue to assess the effects of sanctions on such countries and - within the framework of the particular sanctions regime - consider solutions to problems that have been identified. Ukraine is of the view that the Security Council should monitor impacts on countries in the case of specific regimes through periodic consultations with concerned States.

The recent experience of Ukraine also has revealed that there is a need for a comprehensive and unified methodology for determining and evaluating the economic situation of non-target States so as to assess their losses with a view to reducing the negative impact of sanctions on their economies.

Ukraine cannot but mention another characteristic that is peculiar to sanctions - their long-lasting effect. In this connection it is also necessary that the organizations of the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), regional organizations and Member States continue to pay special attention to the economic problems of the affected States and their adverse social impact. For this purpose, consideration should be given to ways and means of improving procedures for consultations in order to maintain a constructive dialogue with such States, including through regular and frequent meetings as well as special

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meetings between the affected third States and the donor community, with the participation of United Nations agencies and other international organizations.

Ukraine believes that specific relief measures should be envisaged for specific situations. As Ukrainian experience shows, the following measures aimed at settling the above-mentioned problems should be considered:

(a) Opening of special lines of credit by international financial institutions to render direct financial assistance to third countries to support technical projects carried out in those countries;

(b) Introduction by the donor countries, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, of trade preferences for third countries, including promotion of their exports;

(c) Donor country support, on a bilateral and multilateral basis, of investments in the economies of third countries, special preference being given to the spheres that sustain direct losses from the sanctions.

It is also important that, as partial compensation for losses, a special regime of participation in the post-conflict reconstruction and development should be considered for the third States affected by the implementation of sanctions.

Ukraine cannot but mention another far less discussed issue relating to the effects of sanctions regimes on third countries. Alongside the clear losers when sanctions are imposed, there are also clear winners. The sanctions against FRY and Iraq have given us more than enough evidence of this. In this context the international community might study the possibility of introducing a mechanism to determine procedures for levying special taxes on States that are benefiting from the imposition of sanctions regimes. This could take a form of a special contribution to the regional banks for reconstruction and development. The funds thus created could be used to finance different developmental projects in the third States affected by the imposition of the United Nations sanctions.

Ukraine believes it appropriate to return once again to the question of creating a special compensatory mechanism that would include a compensation fund. What requires further study as one of the possible elements of this mechanism is the question of reducing the contribution for the financing of peace-keeping operations by the total losses, to be calculated according to United Nations methodology.

The time has come to consider the creation under Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations of a standing Security Council sanctions committee. It could be charged with the responsibility of estimating the losses the States have already suffered, conducting research on the economic and socio-political consequences of sanctions, coordinating measures to minimize those after-effects on the most vulnerable population groups and third countries and also monitoring their strict observance. This body could also consider the problem of how best to "tailor" sanctions, before they are imposed, in ways that would minimize the collateral damage of their implementation for third States.

The experience of the former Yugoslavia has clearly demonstrated the sensitive spots in the procedures and methods of operations of the Sanctions Committee. Sometimes its work has been far from watertight. That is why it is necessary for Security Council resolutions to include precise mandates for sanctions committees. Further improvements in the working methods of sanctions committees that promote transparency and effectiveness, as well as assistance to speed up the Committee's permit issuance activities are necessary.

From the point of view of Ukraine, the procedure of obtaining permits through the relevant committee for the delivery to or transshipment of cargo through the territory of the State affected by the sanctions requires radical changes. Experience in the case of the FRY sanctions has shown that applications from Ukrainian firms have been considered for months, which has caused additional losses because of the delays in fulfilling contracts and additional expenses for storage of goods that were ready to be dispatched. In this connection it is desirable that the committees should adopt a quick "authorized signatory system" so to avoid delays in clearing applications. It is also important to communicate immediately to the applicant the reasons for putting applications on hold or for blocking them. Ukraine believes that participation of third countries affected by the implementation of sanctions in the deliberations of the sanctions committees of the Security Council should be compulsory.

It is also necessary to underline that the above-mentioned proposals are far from exhaustive. They are only part of a broad mechanism that it is important to elaborate under Article 50 of the Charter. From the point of view of Ukraine, at this stage the most significant thing is the political will of the international community to settle all outstanding problems in a constructive and expeditious manner.



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/596
25 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling the statement made by its President on 27 February 1996 (S/PRST/1996/9) strongly deploring the shooting down by the Cuban Air Force of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996, which resulted in the death of four persons, and requesting the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to investigate this incident in its entirety and to report its findings to the Security Council,

Noting the resolution adopted by the Council of ICAO on 6 March 1996 which strongly deplored the shooting down of the two civil aircraft and which directed the Secretary-General of ICAO to initiate an immediate investigation of the incident in its entirety in accordance with the Security Council Presidential Statement of 27 February 1996 and to report on that investigation,

Commending ICAO for its examination of this incident and welcoming the resolution adopted by the Council of ICAO on 27 June 1996, transmitting the report of the Secretary-General of ICAO (S/1996/509, annex) to the Security Council,

Welcoming also the report of the Secretary-General of ICAO regarding the shooting down of civil aircraft N2456S and N5485S by Cuban MIG-29 military aircraft, and noting in particular the conclusions of the report,

Recalling the principle that every State has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the airspace above its territory, and that the territory of a State shall be deemed to be the land areas and territorial waters adjacent thereto and noting in this connection that States shall be guided by the principles, rules, standards and recommended practices laid down in the Convention on International Civil Aviation of 7 December 1944 and its annexes (the Chicago Convention), including the rules relating to the interception of civil aircraft, and the principle, recognized under customary international law, concerning the non-use of weapons against such aircraft in flight,

1. Endorses the conclusions of the ICAO report and the resolution adopted by the Council of ICAO on 27 June 1996;

2. Notes that the unlawful shooting down by the Cuban Air Force of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996 violated the principle that States must refrain from the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight and that, when intercepting civil aircraft, the lives of persons on board and the safety of the aircraft must not be endangered;

3. Expresses deep regret over the loss of four lives and offers its deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved families of the victims of this tragic event;

4. Calls on all parties to acknowledge and comply with international civil aviation law and related internationally agreed procedures, including the rules and standards and recommended practices set out in the Chicago Convention;

5. Reaffirms the principle that each State shall take appropriate measures to prohibit the deliberate use of any civil aircraft registered in that State or operated by an operator who has his principal place of business or permanent residence in that State for any purpose inconsistent with the aims of the Chicago Convention;

6. Condemns the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight as being incompatible with elementary considerations of humanity, the rules of customary international law as codified in article 3 bis of the Chicago Convention, and the standards and recommended practices set out in the annexes of the Convention and calls upon Cuba to join other States in complying with their obligations under these provisions;

7. Urges all States which have not yet done so to ratify as soon as possible the Protocol adding article 3 bis to the Chicago Convention, and to comply with all the provisions of the article pending the entry into force of the Protocol;

8. Welcomes the decision of the Council of ICAO to initiate a study of the safety-related aspects of the report of the investigation with regard to the adequacy of standards and recommended practices and other rules relating to interception of civil aircraft with a view to preventing the recurrence of a similar tragic event;

9. Decides to remain seized of the matter.



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26 July 1996

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LETTER DATED 26 JULY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a declaration on Mostar
issued today by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and
its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) John H. F. CAMPBELL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Declaration on Mostar issued on 26 July 1996 by the
Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union (EU) expresses its grave concern over the failure of the Croat party in Mostar to show genuine commitment to the reunification of the city, which was administered by the Union until 23 July 1996.

The Joint Action of EU adopted by the General Affairs Council on 15 July provides for the appointment of a Special Envoy to ensure the transfer of responsibilities to a unified local administration, on the basis provided by the elections of 30 June. Entry into effect of the Joint Action is subject to the cooperation of the local parties, based on acceptance of, and support for, its terms.

The basic conditions for the entry into effect of the Joint Action have not to date been met and it has consequently not yet come into effect, owing to the Croat side's refusal to accept the terms of the Joint Action and to participate in such a unified local administration. EU wishes it to be made clear that all parties, with the exception of the local Croats, have given assurances of their readiness to accept a continued EU presence on the basis of the Joint Action.

EU remains fully committed to the implementation of the Dayton Agreement of 10 November 1995 and the other agreements that relate to the Federation and to Mostar in particular. It urges the Croat side to adopt a constructive approach henceforth and to cooperate with the Bosniac party in Mostar with a view to forming a unified local administration without further delay in the interests of peace and stability in the city. EU stresses the importance of developments in Mostar in the context of the wider peace process.

EU therefore also urges the authorities of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to do all within their power to assist in resolving the impasse that exists as a result of non-cooperation by the Croat side.

EU further calls upon the Republic of Croatia to shoulder its responsibility for the behaviour of the local Croats and to exercise its influence, which EU believes to be crucial, with a view to ensuring that the conditions necessary for the entry into force of the EU Joint Action are met by 3 August.

In the absence of cooperation from the Croats on the terms proposed, EU will have no choice but to terminate its presence in Mostar and to reconsider its future attitude towards the Croat side.



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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

I would be grateful if you could have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under item 43 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) John H. F. CAMPBELL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-19097 (E) 290796 300796

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ANNEX

[Original: English and French]

Declaration issued by the Presidency on 23 July 1996
on behalf of the European Union on Burundi

The European Union expresses grave concern at the deteriorating situation in Burundi, especially at the killing of civilians and other gross violations of human rights which continue to be perpetrated in that country. It vehemently condemns the massacre of civilians in the Bugendana camp for displaced persons on 19 July last and deplores the expulsions of Rwandan refugees against their will. This massacre, following as it does those at Gishubi, Kivyuka, Teza, Mutoyi, Songa and Kamenge, represents a new stage in the vortex of violence, action and reaction, putting Burundi at risk of being drawn ever further into a civil war, the effects of which would be catastrophic for the people of Burundi.

The European Union calls on all Burundians to turn away from violence and move single-mindedly along the road to a peaceful and negotiated solution of their problems. It would point to the undertakings given on 25 June 1996 at Arusha during the Summit of Heads of State of the region in favour of dialogue open to all sectors of Burundi's population together with provision of the security measures needed to create the conditions for such dialogue. It would also point out that these undertakings were given formal backing by the Heads of State and Government of the entire continent of Africa when they met from 8 to 10 July at Yaoundé under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity.

The European Union believes that only compliance with the undertakings given at Arusha and their swift implementation can restore a climate of confidence and prevent Burundi from becoming embroiled in a generalized conflict. As it has already stressed in the Council's statement of 15 and 16 July, the European Union reiterates that it is prepared to assist in pursuit of the Arusha objectives in order to restore peace and security in Burundi and it supports the efforts of former President Nyerere and the countries of the region to achieve this.



Security Council

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S/1996/599
29 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 20 July 1996 (S/1996/575) and taking note of the observations expressed and the commitments mentioned therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 18 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1996/566),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further period of six months, that is until 31 January 1997;
2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;
3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;
4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

5. Condemns all acts of violence committed in particular against the Force, and urges the parties to put an end to them;

6. Welcomes the completion of the streamlining of the Force described in paragraph 33 of the report, and encourages further efficiency and savings provided they do not affect the operational capacity of the Force;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.
